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give for its radial velocity reduced to the Sun a value of $+765^{km}$.

Slipher has given a velocity of $+1100^{km}$ for this nebula.

Francis G. Pease.

Radial Velocity of the Andromeda Nebula.

An excellent spectrogram of the *Andromeda* nebula was obtained on the nights of November 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1914, with the small-slit spectrograph at the primary focus of the 60-inch reflector. The total exposure time was thirty-four hours on a Seed 27 plate, with a slit width of 0.025^{mm}. The spectrum is G type, the more prominent lines extending over a minute of arc either side of the nucleus (slit E-W). The mean measured velocity given by nine lines is -329^{km} reduced to the Sun. The plate was measured by Mr. Adams. Other values, mentioned by Slipher in his paper on spectrographic observations of nebulæ in the report of the seventeenth meeting of the American Astronomical Society are:—

Wolf	-350^{km} per sec.
Wright	-304 " "
Slipher	-300 " "

There seems to be no evidence indicating the presence either of bright lines or of a rotational displacement.

Francis G. Pease.

Four New Variable Stars in the Hercules Cluster.

In the globular cluster Messier 13 the following stars have been found to vary in light:—

No. of Star			
Ludendorff.	Scheiner.	No. of Plates.	Observed Range.
135	89	6	$15^m.0$ - $16^m.0$
322	...	5	15 .4 - 16 .0
806	628	6	14 .7 - 15 .8
872	667	6	14 .2 - 14 .8

The third star of this list is the northern component of a close double. The periods of all are probably short. Of the thousand brightest stars in the cluster, only two others are known to be variables—Nos. 306 and 816 of Ludendorff's catalog.

Harlow Shapley.